ENITTING AND CROCHET.

m The Weekly Fribune.
These presty gaiters are intended to stop the child's coat given last week as is also the teque, or cap, shown low. They are made of the same cam-colored and garnet wool as the came colored and garnet wool as the came. at and with the same crochet book othing could be prettier for a warn stume for a child.

For the leg of the gaiter make a chain of 36 stitches; crochet 48 rows (24 ribs) in DC.; decrease twice in the 17th and 18th ribs.

To make the flap for instep, keep the seam at the back of the leg, and, ing 8 stitches on each side, work the intervening 16 stitches a band 6 ribs deep. ng the top and down the leg of the gaiter on ade. Fasten an elastic loop to the 4th rib of counting from the foot. Sharwood Barder," which goes all round the

in the leggings and round the toque is

ndation the last row of trebles in ting for foundation the last row of trebles in select, work 1 treble above the 1st chain; into me stitch work 3 long stitches thus; wind the round the hook, pierce it into the chain, draw not through, then through the 3 loops on the sat once. These 4 stitches make a half fan for "Miss 2 chain, and work one single the the next; this stitch stands for the top peak, the the next; this stitch stands for the top peak, lies I ch., 5 long stitches into the following one, peat from to the sud, break off the wool, and art the 2d row from the same place. 2d row: 1 SC, between the 1st and 2d long

below, * 1 chain, raise, as in crochet tricoto, leops between every stitch of the previous row, hich will bring you to the centre, or between the and 3d long stitches of the next fan. You have 7 counting the one originally on the hook; pull of gently through all, and secure by a chain theu 1 SC. into the same hole from whence

st raised keep amerged. hen raising the stitches to pass the needle after the chain in order to hide it completely seht side. The fans of this row fit into the the lot row, the side peaks of one meeting the top

3d row; 1 SC, above the SC. of the 2d row. Five Sd row i 1 1 SC, above the SC. of the 2d few. 24 few. 24 few. 24 few. 24 few. 24 few. 25 few. et cuffs and cap, 212 rows on the collar, and

own on the legsings, the management of corners, the worker must to extent use her own judgment. For the scallop stend of 5 long stitches will turn well, and in literate straight rows an additional fan of 4 or ope may be raised from the centre stitch of the op underneath, or 3 intervening chain may be instead of I as a fundation for an extra scalon in the next row.

cb. There are 15 rounds in all.

Make a chain of the required length, say 80.
Work 3 rounds of square
crochet, viz., 1 treble and
1 chain, missing 1 of the shain below. One round of trebles, not forgetting to take up the back part of the stitch. Eleven

ow: Take the remaining stitches, 2 to-nd soy up. Row, with the garnet wool, cound of trebles at the brim; then 312 erwood border, making it inside in en it over, and tack the scallops at the op. Make a fluffy ball six inches in circumference, stack it loosely to the peak, which doubles down in ach a way as to hide the join, and is secured to the

SQUARE SHAWLS-SHELL PATTERN.

The shawl in shell pattern described in the Wo-an's Extra No. DD, was a three cornered one. Where hawl is desired on the same pattern one of

a square shawl is desired on the same pattern one of two plans may be adopted.

First make a chain as long as one of the sides of the intended shawl; turn and work one row of shells. Break off the worsted. Join with a DC, on the middle of the first shell, and finish with a DC, an the middle of the last shell, followed by 3 ch. This 3 ch. is to form the last troble of the last shell of the next or third row. Break off.

The third row is to begin precisely where the second row did—on the top of the first shell in first row. Join with a DC and make 2 extra chains; these form the first troble. Work the remaining trobles of the first shell in the same hole, and finish

these form the first treble. Work the remaining probles of the first shell in the same hole, and finish with a DC, in the middle of the first shell of the second row. In finishing the row after fastening rith a DC on the top of the last shell, werk an arresponding to the provious rew ended. Join with a SC. of the top of this 3 ch., and break off. Repeat the provious rew ended. Join with a SC. of the top of this 3 ch., and break off. Repeat the provious rew to the top of this 3 ch., and break off. Repeat the provious rew till the shawl is deep enough.

Where the shawl is to be worked round and round like other square shawls already described, a different plan must be adopted. In this case make a their of 4, and join into a ring. Into this ring work:

od: 4 trebles, 1 ob ; repeat 3 times. 2d round: In each chain between the groups of 4 bridge work 6 trebles—making in all 4 groups of 8 bridge—and join the last treble to the first with a 5C. This forms a little square. The shells begin on the part round.

and: Join with a DC between the 2d and of testies of one of the groups of 8 trebies and work a steel of 10 trebies between the 4th and 5th males of the same group. Make a DC between to 6th and 7th trebies, and work a shell of 6 bles between the two groups of S. Finish with a O between the 2d and 3d trebles of the next two, and repeat from all round—every group of S. Te being worked alike. Break off after the last

d: Go back half a shell and join with a oth round: Go back half a shell and join with a DC on the top of the shell of 6 trables on the side of the square. Work a shall of 6 into the DC just becoming the corner shell of 10, and finish with a DC between the 2d and 3d trebles of this corner hell. Mim 3 trebles and work another shell of 10 between the 3th and 6th trebles or exactly on the work of the large corner shell. Mim 3, make a DC potents the 5th and 0th and work shells of 6 each said the next corner is reached, which is to be bessed just like the first. Finish the round with a DC in the DC with which the round began, and treat off.

lie are to be made of 6 trebles (or 5, 7, sails are to be made of 6 trebles (or 5, 7, 25 number that may be preferred, according the state of the worsted meet with the exchanges one, which must be made of 10 to sendancy of the work is 50 grew a little the corner, and this must be counterasking the tribles there and particularly did 6th of the corner shell, shorter than the the crimary shells. The reason for this is crimary shells are worked in the hollow we alter shell; the corner shell is worked to exerct a shell and thus grows in a ranking than the others. Every successed to worked like the 6th.

Less about up wood nevery rapidly. With we and 80. 6 hock with 6 trebles in a less about an ourse and a third for overy to work. A square shaw, therefore, of we with such side a yard and a half wide a 7 counts of material.

town is very heavy and warm.

titing yarn it would be tighter

act the stell pattern always

white or at any rate light-

ring. In this ring work 4 groups of 4 trebles each with 1 ch between each group. On the next round work 4 trobles, 1 ch, 4 trobles, 1 ch all under the single bains of the previous row. In the succeeding roun work 4 trebles under each chain of the previous row except at the corners, where 8 trebles or two groups of 4 trebles with 1 ch. between must be worked to preserve the shape of the square. Make 1 ch always

fter each group. Continue working in this way till the square mea ures eleven inches across, or more for a bigger girl. Then drop the increasing at one of the corners and work from six to eight rounds in this way. The point where the increasing was stopped is to come on the top of the forehead, and the adjacent cor-ners are to meet under the chin. The third corner will form the peak of the curtain. Run a ribbon up the front and another round to the back of the neck, so as to make the hood fit snugly and form the curtain; add, if necessary, one or two rows of shells around the ourtain, and also, where desired, a neat row around the front of the hood; put a bow of ribbon on the top of the head and another at the back, add strings, and the hood is complete. Of course the in-creasing is dropped at the one corner selected by working 4 trebles there instead of 8. At the other 3

working 4 trobles there instead of 8. At the other 3 corners the increasings—4 trobles 1 ch, 4 trobles—are kept up as usual.

The frent of the hood may also be ernamented as follows: Take a steel netting needle and small meah-pin and work round the front. Now fill the needle with three thicknesses of worsted—wound from three balls—and with a larger-sized mesh-pin work 3 or 4 loops in each one of the previous row. This makes a pretty filling.

A pretty woollen nightcap for an elderly lady may be made in the same way. One worked at the beginning of the winter in German kuitting yaro with bows of blue ribbon was much admired—was so lovely, in fact, that, as the lady said, she couldn't findit in her heart to wear it!

SCRAP-BAG.

SCRAP-BAG.

LINEN THREAD.—C. M. S. asks that Mrs. S. W. V. will kindly tell her whose make of linen thread she uses for the stockings described in The Werkly of March 2, and whether it is in skeins or on spools.

KINTTING BILK.—We have received many inquiries as to the Arnstrong knitting silk. Our correspondents will find it advertised in Tribune Extra No. 76. The Brainard & Armstrong Co., No. 469 Broadway, New-York, fill orders by mail to any address. They ask 40 cents a ball. Where does Mr. buy it for 30 cents? It is excellent silk, and comes in all colors. The Florence silk is also excellent. Our triends are requested to read the advertisements at the back of their knitting extras; they will find answered therein many of the questions addressed to this department.

MATERIALS.—T. T. C. can get a catalogue and

will find answered therein many of the questions addressed to this department.

MATERIALA.—T. T. C. can get a catalogue and price-list of the materials she mentions by sending to Bently Bros., 856 Broadway, N. Y. Knitting silk is of uniform fineness. We are indebted to Mrs. C. for her pretty pattern. She lives in East Tennessee and says she doesn't leave home often. "Cousequently," she adds, "my happiness is made up of home duties and reading. The Tribung, with its many interesting tepics, is the most welcome visitor among many good books and papers."

FOR A BEGINNER.—A. H. is advised to use the first two Knitting Extras—No. 59 and 62. They are sent from this office for 25 cents.

Ladies' Leggings.—M. S. Brown says: "I should like directions for ladies' leggings knit to fit the knee; also the amount of worsted required. Saw a pair some time ago and they were very comfortable."

RAILBOAD STOCKINGS.—Mrs. G. W. Y. writes: "Will M. F. kindiy explain to an inexperienced knitter what she means by 'toeing off' in the directions given for the 'Railroad Stocking' in a recent number of The Tribung."

HOW THE PRESIDENT KISSED HIS MOTHER

H. V. B. in The Cincinnati Gazette.

The exact fact about the matter is this: At the outer edge and in the centre of the great platform erected at the east front of the Capitol for the inauguration ceremonies there was a small one, rising a few inches above the floor. Along the centre of this were three chairs. General Garfield sat in the middle one, with President Hayes at his left and the Chief Justice at his right. Mrs. Hayes sat back of the Chief Justice with General Garfield's mother next her en the left, and Mrs. Garfield next to her. The balustrading along the front, heavily draped as it was with flags, almost entirely, if it did not whelly conceal these ladies from the vast audience in front, while those who stood back of them shut them in from the sight of the mass of officials on the platform. A few of the correspondents who had been given seats close to the Presidential party, and a few of those near General Garfield as he turned from the stopped to kins his old mother, and then his wife, who sat next her. It was an set as far removed as possible from the spectacular, and there was scarcely a dry eye in the whole circle which noticed this beautiful act of fillial and manly devotion.

There had been a muritude of moist eyes in the Senate Chamber, as one after another of the great crowd there recognized the white-haired mother of the President. There had been many more as she was helped down the steps of the east porch and forward to a seat near her son. Her presence was the one teaching feature in the magnificent pageant. American manhood and the represence

more as she was helped dewn the steps of the east porch and forward to a seat near her son. Her presence was the one teaching feature in the magnificent pageant. American manhood and the representatives of the foreign nations uncovered as she passed, to do her honor. To every one, while the tears started, there evidently rose up a vision of the long road from widowhood and poverty over which she had struggled with her bey, seeing him rise step by step from one success and honor to another, up to this position of erowaing triumph. It was the subject of general mention in all the crowds throughout the day, and to the honor of all, rough and cultivated, the act was referred to in tones that indicated deep feeling, and with eyes which told how strongly the incident appealed to the most sacred feelings in the heart of man.

What memories must have rushed through his mind as, turning from that platform a President, his eye rested first upon that agod, white-haired mother, and under these ctreumstances he stopped and kissed his mother and the wife who was supporting her, while tears stood in the eyes of the little company of witnesses. And in thus honoring his mother he surely henored both himself and the high office which he holds. The brutal writing, even if sunggled into respectable prints, will not cause the great mass of his countrymen to forget their manhood and decry that of the President himself.

NATURE PENETRALIA.

A alnggish little stream, that loiters slow
Between guaried tree-trunks and thick tangled grass
And giant reeds, in a deep, wet morass
For many a league, screened from the fiery glow
Of tropic sinnight; here and there a rew
Of small red bitterns, sitting patiently.
Watch for the passing of their finny prey.
All silent as the water's voiceless flow.
Finsh, like live opals through the gleom, a pair
Of bronze-winged doves; and in the inmost
heart
Of this deep wilderness, alone, apart,
With mighty limbs outstretched and half-shut
eyes.

Lord of the pathless forest, dreaming lies The dreadful tiger, in his reedy lair, M. C. L.

STORIES OF ANDREW JACKSON.

From The Cincinnatis Gazette.

When Jackson was President, Jimmy O'Neill, the Irish doorkeeper of the White House, was a marked character. He had his foibles, which often oftended the fastidiousness of the President's nephew and secretary, Major Donelson, who caused his dismissal on an average of about once a week. But on appeal to the higher court the verdict was always reversed by the good nature of the old General. Once, however, Jimmy was guity ef some flagrant offence, and being summoned before the President himself, was thus addressed: "Jimmy, I have borne with you for years in spite of all complaints; but this goes beyond my powers of endurance." "And do you believe the stery?" asked Jimmy. "Certainly." answered the General; "I have just heard it from two Senators." "Faith," retorted Jimmy, "if I believed all that twenty Senators asy about you, it's little I'd think you was fit to be President." "Pshaw, Jimmy," concluded the General, "clear out, and go back to your duty, but be more careful hereafter." Jimmy sot only relained his place to the close of Jackson's Presidential tern, but accompanied him back to the Hermitage, and was with him to the day of his death.

General Jackson had very little love or taste for pootry, his favorite author being Dr. Isaac Watts, from whose "Psalms and Hymms" he used to make his relectious for the inscriptions in the ladies' albums which were once so fashionable, when they were sent him with a request for his autograph.

It is said that while President he never drank any ardees spirits. This was corroborated by his negro servant, who said that "Massa Jackson no drink rum, but den he drink his coffee strong enough to kill de debbil."

Even Goldsmith has bemoaned the trouble his graceful periods cost him. Every one, he once said bitterly, 'writes better because he writes faster than I.' The account given by Rousseau of the labor his smooth and lively style cost him is so curious that we shall let him tell his swn tale:
"My manuscripts blotted, acrached, interlined, and scarcely legible, attest the trouble they cost me. There is not one of them which I have not been obliged to transcribe four or five times before it went to press. I could never do anything when placed at a table pen in band; it mast be walking among the rocks or in the weods; it is at night in my bed, during my wakeful hours, that I compose—it may be judged how alowly, particularly for a man were has not the advantage of verbal memory. Some of my percent laws to the advantage of returned in my bead for five or six man were fit to be pent to popular.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

GILDING CHINAWARE AND STEEL.

The application of gold leaf to chinaware, says The Scientific American, is done either by an adhesive varnish, or by heat. The varnish is prepared by dissolving in hot boiled linseed coil an equal weight of either amber or copal. This is diluted with a proper quantity of oil of turpentine so as to be applied as thin as possible to the parts to be gilt. Let it stand after varnishing about twenty-four hours, then heat in an oven until so warm as almost to burn the fingers when handled. The heat softens the varnish, which is then ready to receive the gold leaf, which may be applied with a brush or pledget of cotton, and the superfluous portions brushed off. Burnish when cold, interposing a piece of thin paper between the gold and burnisher. Where burning in is practised the gold reduced to powder is mixed with powdered borax glass (anhydrous borax), moistened with a little gum water, and applied to the clean surface with a camel hair pencil. When quite dry the article is put into a stove heated to about the temperature of an annealing oven. The gum burns off, and the borax, by vitritying, cements the gold with great firmness to the surface.

Polished steel may be beautifully gilded by means of the ethereal solution of gold. Dissolve pure gold in aqua regia, evaporate gently to dryness, so as to drive off the superfluous acid, redissolve in water, and add three times its bulk of sulphurie ether. Allow to stand for twenty-four hours in a stoppered bottle, and the ethereal solution of gold will float at top. Polished steel dipped in this is at once beautifully gilded, and by tracing patterns on the surface. GILDING CHINAWARE AND STEEL.

beautifully steel dipped in this is at once beautifully gilded, and by tracing patterns on the surfac of the metal with any kind of varnish, beautiful devices in plain metal and gilt will be pro-duced. For other metals the electro process in

DETECTION OF OZONE.

In order to overcome some of the objections to the detection of ozone by iodide of potassium papers, Schivene has made an extended series of experiments on the use of thallium papers as ozonometers. The thallium papers as ozonometers. The thallium paper is prepared a few days before use by dipping strips of Swedish filtering paper in a solution of thallous hydrate, and drying. The solution is prepared by pouring a solution of thallous sulphate into a boiling solution of barium hydrate, equivalent quantities being taken, the resulting solution of thallous hydrate being concentrated in vacuo until 100c.c. contains 10 grammes Tl (OH). For use the strips are hung in the free air in a close vessel, preferably over caustic lime, for twelve hours. Other papers are used, made with a two per cent solution. These are exposed for thirty-six hours. The coloration is determined by comparison with a scale having eleven degrees of intensity upon it. Compared with Schonbein's ozonometer, the results are in general directly opposite. The thallium papers show that the greatest effect is in the daytime, the iodide papers that it is at night. Yearly curves show that the former generally indicate a rise when the latter give a fall. The iodide curve follows closely that of relative humidity, clouds and rain; the thallium curve stands in no relation to it. In order to overcome some of the objection

PAPER PLATES.

The latest application of paper is the adoption of paper plates by some of the great restaurants and cafes in Berlin. The innovarestaurants and cafes in Berlin. The innova-tion was first introduced during the summer of last year by the adventurous landlord of a much-frequented open-air restaurant. Every customer who ordered bread and butter, rolls, cakes, buns, or similar articles, had them served to him upon a little paper plate, made ot a light papier mache, adorned with a pretty border in relief, and having at the first glance a great similarity to porcelain. Guests, waiters and hosts were all pleased with the novelty; it saved the waiters many a deduction from-their saved the waiters many a deduction from their wages on account of breakages, which the defeest and cleverest of Kellners can scarcely avoid when he handles bundreds of pieces of crockery during a single afternoon and evening crockery during a single afternoon and evening.

The paper plates were so cheap that the landlord did not care to assert his ownership over
them, and his customers were allowed to carry
them away, like the pretty servicetes of thin
paper used in so many restaurants in Holland.

There was also a considerable saving of the
time lost, and the chances of accident incurred, in the cleansing of earthenware pottery. The success of the experiment has been so marked, that the new species of plates is likely to be introduced into a great number of restaurants.

JUPIT ER'S SURFACE.

From seven years' observation of the surface of Jupiter, Herr Bredichin concludes that the inequalities in the angular velocity of the different figures seen on the planet may, possibly, be explained by assuming (1) that in the neighborhood of the equator there is a solid, elevated zone, which, however, does not rise beyond the limits of the atmosphere, and (2) that the crust of the southern hemisphere transmits more internal heat into the atmosphere than that of the nerthern, and this affects the direction of currents of gases and vapors passing from one hemisphere to the other. The direction of currents of gases and vapors passing from one hemisphere to the other. The phenomena observed in that part of the crust, which appears through the vaporous-layer as a red spot, prove (he says), the considerably deeper position of this spot as compared with the equatorial zone, and the preponderating heat development on the southern part of Jupiter. Herr Bredichin gives the distances of the southern and northern borders of the elevated equatorial zone from the equator, for the years 1874 to 1880, and he finds that the equatorial zone must be steeper to the south, while it has a more gentle fall to the north, so that here it is varying, and covered more or that here it is varying, and covered more or less with clouds and vapors. The highest strip of this zone seems to be 2" from the equator, on the north.

CURIOUS, IF TRUE.

CURIOUS, 1F TRUE.

A well known Paris scientist, Dr. Delaunay, has made the curious discovery that, to ascertain the qualities of an applicant cook, it is sufficient to give ber a plate to clean, or sauce to make, and watch how she moves her hand in either act. It she move it from left to right, or in the direction of the hands of a watch, you may trust her; if the other way, she is certain to be stupid and incapable. Similarly the intelligence of people may be gauged by asking them to make a circle on paper with a pencil, and noting in which direction the hand is moved. The good students in a mathematical class draw circles from left to right. The inferiority of the softer sex (as well as of male dunces) is shown by their drawing from right to left; asylum patients and children do the same. In a word, centrifugal movements are a characteristic of intelligence and higher developments are a centricated. In a word, centrifugal movements are a char-acteristic of intelligence and higher develop-ment; centripetal, are a mark of incomplete evolution A person, as his faculties are devel-oped, may come to draw circles the opposite way to what he did in youth. Dr. Delanuay has some further extraordinary conclusions as to the relative positions of races in the scale of development, from the way they wind their watches and make their screws.

AN EASY TEST FOR OLIVE OIL. One of the rarest articles of daily use is pure olive oil, and many think themselves fortunate olive oil, and many think themselves fortunate to obtain oil which is in part made from the olives. Add to this fact the difficulty of distinguishing one vegetable oil from another by chemical test, especially of recognizing them when mixed, and no wonder the importers of olive oil soon accumulate a competency.

The test is exceedingly simple, and can be accompanied by anyone possessing a good chemical

The test is exceedingly simple, and can be performed by anyone possessing a good chemical thermometer. About a tenspoonful of oil is put in a test tube, and a thermometer suspended in the oil, which is now to be heated to 250° C. (472° Fahr.) For a comparison a second test tube of pure oil may be treated in like manner. Pure oilve oil, when heated, grows rather lighter in color, but most other oils, like cotton seed, peanut oil, etc., grow darker. The latter, also, evolve a penetrating and disagreeable odor, but olive oil has a pleasant smell not unlike strawberries. This test, devised by Merz, is at least worthy of a trial.

BORIC ACID AS A PRESERVATIVE.

BORIC ACID AS A PRESERVATIVE.

The antiseptic properties of borax are well known. A solution of boric or boracic acid may be used for washing meat that has been kept too long. Lint prepared by steeping it in a saturated solution of boric acid and then drying it, is excellent for covering wounds, obstinate ulcers and the like. Fresh beef packed with 1 per cent of boric acid and a salt pickle of 50 per cent remains sweet for several months during hot weather, but beef previously salted cannot thus be presarved. The beef preserved in this way forms a wholesome price of diet. A recent series of experiments shows that boric acid has ne effect in preventing the formentation of sugar, so far as its sonversion into

alcohol is concerned, but that it entirely pro vents the further fermentation which converts the alcohol into vinegar. This should have an important practical application in brewing and wine-making, quite irrespective of the vexed question of whether the Mycoderma aceti are, or are not, poisoned by the boric acid; or or are not, poisoned by the boric acid; or whether they generate the vinegar, or only feed upon it after its production.

COTELETTES A LA POJARSKY.

Miss Geneview Ward in The Theatre.

Many years ago, sometime during the reign of the Czar Nicholas, the wast Russian Empire was ruled entirely by the will of one man, with the aid of the bayonst and the stick. Long before the wast regions between St. Peterabburg and Odesan were traversed by railways the old post-road to Moscow ran through a village of some 1,500 inhabitants, called Ostachkavo, between Spirovo and Torjok. There were two houses of entertainment for traveliers in the village—one, a wretched little log-cabin, of which the proprietor was the starosta, or headman of the community, and which was a mere cabaret or dram-shop; but at the other end of the village street there was a really comely, cleanly, tidy little hostelry, by the sign of The Three Golden Angels of Kiev, the landlord of which was one Feder Fedorovich, who had a pretty little wife and a prettier danghier of a marriageable age. The starosta whe kept the dram-shop, and who was an unconsciouable old hunks, hated Fedor, because his house was clean, and because he was sober and industrious and free; for Fedor had been a Crown peasant, who had served long in the army, and had made enough money as a sergeant attached to the commissariat to start an inn at Ostashkavo. Unfortunately his landlord was the noble absentee proprieter, and that landlord's agent was the avaricious starosta.

He began his plot for ruining the landlord of The

commissariat to start an inn at Ostashkavo. Unfortunately his landlord was the noble absentee proprieter, and that landlord's agent was the avaricious starosta.

He began his plot for ruining the landlord of The Three Golden Angels of Kiev by allowing him to get behindhand with his rent, and even by lending him small sums at exorbitant interest. In the course of a couple of years nearly all poor Fedor's possessions vere mortgaged to his meroiless creditor, who threatened that, on the first occurrence of failure of the interest due to him he would seize upor Fedor's chattels, send him as a prisoner to the debtors' jail at Moscow, and turn his wife and child into the street. To meet these centinueus demands the unhappy Fedor was obliged to part with the few articles of of jewelry in the possession of the family. He sold his twohorses, his pigs; and on the morning this story—this very little story—opens, the peor wretch had sold his remaining cow and calf, which had been driven off to the market at Torjok. Three hours afterward, just about noon, a cavalcade of horses and carriages, escorted by a pulk of Cossacks, their lances gittering in the noonthde sus, came pounding (if a body may use so sporting an expression) through the village street and drew up with a tremendous clatter before the poor of The Three Golden Augels. Cossacks dismounted; couriers, aides-de-camp, orderlies hurried to and fro, and amidst clattering of sabres and clinking of spurs, a tall, almost colossal figure, in a long, gray great-ceat, and wearing a helmet surmounted by a golden spike, alighted from a travelling arriage and statked into the inn, followed by a great crowd of officers in splendid uniforms, and all bareheaded. It was this Imperial Majesty Nicolai Alexandrovich, Czar of all the Russias, King of Poland, and Grand Duke of Courland and Lithuania. It had happesed that the Czar felt hungry at an unusually early hour, and that his Antocratic Will was to breakfast at Ostashkavo instead of Torjob, where the Imperial repast had been ord

course Fedor went on his knees, and thus awareness the imperial orders.

"Is this the man of the house?" asked the Czar, speaking at Fedor, but not looking at him. "It is your Majesty," replied the general aide-de-camp, still retaining his hold on the innkeeper's collar, and

your Majesty," replied the general aide-de-camp, still retaining his hold on the innkeeper's collar, and giving him an amicable little shake, as if he had been a dog. "Tell him," continued the Autocrat, "to prepare breakfast for myself and suite—eight persons—and to provide suitable refreshment for the rest of my followers, and forage for the horses. As regards breakfast—omelette (there's no fish, I suppose?) and veal cutlets for eight; breakfast to be served at 1 o'clock. General, take my stop-watch, and see that strict military time is adhered to. Let him begone." Thus spoke the terrible Nicholas, whose word was law.

The general aide-de-camp courteously conducted Fedor Fedorovich downstairs, even to the threehold of the kitchen. He had relaxed his hold ou his collar, and held him quite in a caressing manner by the left ear. "Son of a mangy our," he smilingly observed, "you've plenty of time to cook a succulent breakfast; his imperial Majesty is particularly fond of veal cutlets." But," gasped the unfortunate innkeeper, there's not so much as a bit of veal in the whole villare; the last calf we poasessed was driven off to Torjok this morning." "You'll particularly see to the egg and bread-crumbing of the cutlet," pursued Count Coatov. "But there's no veal," whined Fedor Fedorovich. "Let there be a siquante sance to the cutlet," continued the impleashe aide-de-camp. "But, oh dear! oh dear! I can't get any veal!" sobbed Fedor, fairly breaking down. "And serve a lemon cut in slices with the veal cutlets." went on the inexorable aide-de-camp; "and let it be very fresh veal!" Fedor Fedorovich sank on his knees: "Mercy, mercy!" he cried, clasping his hands in supplication; "for the love of The Three Golden Angels of Kiev, mercy! Oh, little father, take mutton, beef, pork if can get some at the starssta's." he said to himself). "Oh, spare me The Three Golden Angels of Kiev, mercy! Oh, little father, take mutton, beef, pork iI can get some at the starosta's," he said te himself). "Oh, spare me the veal, for veal I have noue." "Omelettes and veal cutlets for eight," replied the imperturbable aide-de-camp, "at 1 o'clock to the minute by his Imperial Majesty's stop-watch," which he held in his inand. "Five minutes late, one hundred blows of the stick; ten minutes late, two hundred; failure in any essential particular, especially as regards the veal cutlets, the knout, branding on both cheeks, elitting of the nostrils, and immediate deportation to the mines of Siberia, there to be chained to a

to the mines of Siberia, there to be chained to a wheelbarrow for the term of your natural life; and let the veal be very tender." So greeting the kneeling Feder with a friendly kick, the general addedcamp strolled away to smoke a cigar till breakfast should be ready.

I must draw a veil over Fedor's feelings; I must not say what he thought; I can only briefly narrate what he did. At 1 o'clock precisely, military time by the Emperor's stop-watch, breakfast was served. Omelettes, dish of cucumber, some small birds, a filet, seme sound Crimean white wine, and his Imperial Majesty declared that the veal cutlets, with piquante sauce, were the very best that he had ever tasted since be had dismissed Boustifaille, the French cook at the Winter Palnoe, for drinking too much dry Heidseck in the foreneon. "These cut-Freich cook at the winter raise, for another remainder of the foreneon. "These cutlets," said the Czar, "are fully equal to the prondest achievements in veal of Boustifaille, and I have a great mind to send the landlord of the inn to the White Falace at Moscow, and appoint him one of my assistant-chefs. Let him be sent for that I may reward him."

Once were in the most amicable manner Fedor Once mere in the most amicable manner Feder

assistant-chefs. Let him be sent for that I may reward him."

Once mere in the most amicable manner Fedor Fedorovich was conducted by the general aide-decamp into the Imperial presence. "An excellent breakfast," his Majesty condescended to say; "the veal cutlets in particular most toothsome. Let him be paid one hundred imperials" (an imperial is ten roubles); "that will cover, I should say, the whole bill; let him have my stop watch as a recompense for his punctuality and good cookery." "The dog is in luck," murmured the general aide-de-camp, as he prepared to hand over to Fedor the glittering horologe, which he had fondly hoped to keep for himself; for when sovereigns ever part with anything that is valuable they rarely got it back again. But Fedor Fedorovich was above all things an honest man. Plump en his knees he went; and again raising his hands in supplication, he ejaculated: "Oh, my father! Oh, my Caarl Oh, my sweet lord and master—I cannot take the money, although Heaven knows I need it sorely sneugh; I cannot take the watch, although it would shine bravely at the watch, although it would shine bravely at the waist of my wife. Let me have five hundred blows of the stick; let me have the knout this very moment; let me be branded on both cheeks; let my nostrils be slit and my ears be cropped; send me to Siberia and chain me to the wheelbarrow—for I deserve it all!" "Is the dog mad?" exclaimed his Imperial Majesty of All the Russias. "What does he mean?" "Are you madson of a measily pig?" asked the general aide-decamp, pointing his interregation with a kick, "I am not mad," blubbered the innkeeper; "I am only an imposter and a cheat. The cutlets were not made of veal; there was no veal in the house; there is no veal in the village; and the aide-de-camp said veal or the knout—veal or Siberia. In despari it occurred to my wife that the flesh of four chlokens, carefully minced and arranged in the house; there is no veal in the village; and the aide-de-camp said veal or the knout—veal or Siberia. In despari it

and a wheelbarrow, and have me executed on the spot."

But, to the astonishment of all present, the Czar did not sven frown. He burst, instead, into a hearty fit of laughter. "A capital rise," he said, "and a mest successful one. Let him have another hundred imperials for his honesty, and this diamond ring for his wife to wear on her saint's day. What is his name besides Fedor Fedorevich?" "Pojarsky, may it please your Majesty." "Then," continued the Emperor, "we grant him permission publicly to announce his simulated veal cutlets as Cotellettee a la Pojarsky, as petronized by our Imperial Self." Ten misutes afterward, amidst renewed clatter and bustle, the Imperial cortege swept onward on its way to Torjok, leaving Fedor Fedorovich Pojarsky with the two hundred imperials, the evening stop-watch and diamondring in his pocket, for the moment probably the happient man in Russia. Of course thenceforward everybody who passed through the village of Ostashkaro stopped at the sign of The Three Golden Angels of Kiev and partoes of cotelettes a la Fojarsky. Of course fedor Fedorovich made a little fortune through the prese of chickens went up, while the price of veal proportionately decreased in the market.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PRIESTS IN THE RANES. -- Cardinal Ma

sent to The Times (London) an earnest rome strance against the military service of m sionary priests in France. The facts when have called out this protest are these: Hithe all ecclesiastics in France have had, as in other called the control of t have called out this protest are these; Hitherto all ecclesiastics in France have had, as in other countries, an exemption from military service. At the end of the last session in 1880, a private member of the Chamber of Deputies proposed a scheme on the service of the army. One clause of this bill suppressed the exemption from military service. When the Chamber metagain the Minister of War laid on the table a counter proposition. It abolished the exemption of ecclesiastics, but limited their service to one year with the colors for all who would pledge themselves to serve for ten years as clergy of the parishes in France or in the colonies. It then ordered that during their year of military service they should be employed in the hospitals or the ambulances. The first projet de loi, on the motion of the Government, was estaside, and that of the Minister of War was accepted and referred to a special commission. The commission has decided to maintain the abolition of exemption as proposed by Government. It retains also the period of one year's service and the engagement to serve as clergy in the parishes or colonies for ten years. But it has rejected the clause limiting the one year's service to the hospitals or the ambulances, and ordered that all shall serve in the ranks. The Cardinal does not make any comment on his scheme in its bearing upon the Church, the clerity and the Christian religion in France. His purpose is restricted to one point. In 1663 was founded the Seminaire 6. Missions Etrangères, which has its residence in Paris, in the Rue du Bac. The members of this seminary bind themselves by a solemn promise to live and die as mistionaries. Their work is to was founded the Seminaire 6. Missions Etrangères, which has its residence in Paris, in the Rue du Bac. The members of this seminary bind themselves by a solemn promise to live and die as missionaries. Their work is to preach the Gospel to the heathen and to educate a native clergy in the field of their missionary lite. Since 1825 964 missionaries have been sent out from that house into the far East. Of these, twenty-four have been martyred by sentence of the heathen tribunals, and seven more have been massacred while preaching the Gospel. Thirty-one, therefore, have won the crown of martyre for the Christian faith. Six hundred missionaries are at this moment still laboring in Japan, Cores, Thibet, China, and the East Indies. Every year the average of adult baptisms is 10,000, of intants 100,000, and the number of Christians under their care is about 700,000. If the proposed scheme of the French Government were to pass into law it would cut up the whole of this work by the roots. The members of this seminary, pledged to live and die as missionaries among the heathen, would be required to serve in the army. This in itself would be fatal to the education of priests. Their service might be for one year only if they would pledge themselves to serve as clergy for ten years in the parishes of France or the colonies. This would be fatal to their missionary life. They would enter on it on the average at thirty-four or thirty-five years of age, with formed habits wholly unfit for the hardships of a missionary career, with habits of mind, too, formed in the commonplace lite of parish duty altogether unlike the spirit which they now day by day inhale in the Salle des Martyres in their seminary, where are treasured up the raiments in which their brethren suffere? martyrdom, with their books and chalices and letters, some written at midnight before their last conflict for the faith. The greater part of those who laid down their lives have been put to death in those ten early years when, by this law, they would be detained in of acquisition all but passed away.

CHRISTIAN IDEA OF MARRIAGE.—Dr. Yancey delivered a sermen on matriage in Louisville, Ky., last Sunday, with the tollowing remarks under the head of "Companionship": "Marriage is the association of husband and wife. They should be together, except when separated by duty. No company should be so delightful to the wife as her husband's, and the husband should seek the company of none with the same pleasure as he seeks that of his wife. This is the obligation of marriage. Companionship is help. Husband and wife have a mission to perform, and in accomplishing this mission each has a part. The wife has her domestic duties; the husband his business affairs. Both are essential to success. Each is to be interested in his own sphere and also in that of the other. God said: 'It is not good for man to be alone; I will make him an helpmeet for him'—a help worthy of him. A good wife is man's best CHRISTIAN IDEA OF MARRIAGE .- Dr. Yancey helper—a helper in his business, a helper in adversity, in poverty. The prevailing notion is that a man is not ready to marry unless he has enough to 'support' a wife. And there are young ladies who would not think of marrying a man habes no money. that a man is not ready to marry unless he has enough to 'support' a wife. And there are young ladies who would not think of marrying a man who has no money. Begone with all such miserable perversions of marriage! About a hundred years since there lived in London John Flaxman, a young artist of great promise. At twenty-seven years of age John Flaxman married Ann Denman, a cheerful, noble woman. A friend of Flaxman, and an old bachelor, who, of course, was expected to have no better views of marriage, said: 'So, Flaxman, 1 am told you are married; if so, sir, I tell you you are ruined for an artist.' Going home, Flaxman, taking a seat by his wife, with her hand in his, said: 'Ann, I am ruined for an artist.' 'How so, John? How has it happened, and who has done it?' 'It happened, he replied, 'in the church, and Ann Denman has done it.' He went on to tell her what his friend had said, how that if an artist would excel, he must bring all his powers to bear on his work, and that if he would become a great artist, he should visit Rome and Florence, and study the great works of Raphael and Michael Angelo and others. 'And 1,' said Flaxman, 'would be a great artist.' 'And a great artist you shall be,' said his wife, 'and visit Rome, too, if that be really necessary to make you great.' 'But how?' asked Flaxman. 'Work and economize,' was the reply. 'I will never have it said that Ann Denman ruined John Flaxman for an artist.' 'I will go to Rome,' said he, 'and show the president that wedlock is for a man's good, rather than his harm, and you, Ann, shall accompany me.' They worked, they economized, they went to Rome. John Flaxman studied the great authors, and returned to London a great artist, and Ann Denman helped to lift him to this pinnacle of fame. Young ladies and wives, don't forget Ann Denman helped to lift him to this pinnacle of fame.

The Rev. M. J. Savage, preaching at the Church of the Unity, Boston, last Sunday, declared that the Lenten season was "one solid piece of paganism, imported into Christianity." "Why is it," the preacher asked, "that those whose lives are publicly devoted to the service of God, such as clergymen and sisters of charity, clothe themselves in the garb of mourning, and appear to be the saddest and most doleful creatures on the face of the earth? The original predominant idea of God was a being so cruel that to him tears and groans were a delight. There are times, undoubtedly, when a sacrifice of self is a virtue. It is noble in a man to say, 'I'll suffer now for the sake of a grander good to those I love.' Instead of accepting this generally prevailing idea that it is virtuous to be sad, it is time to look God in the face and see that the whole theory is a libel upon God's intelligence. There is nothing in the entire system of fasting and mourning worth a single thought from an intelligent man. God is a being whose attributes are joy, peace and gladness; it is only as you recede from God's face that you find darkness, misery and mourning. The irreligion or the world is the mother or sadness, mourning and fasting, but in the heart of him who is in perfect accord with his God there is an everlasting song of joy."

Church music is a problem which vexes many ministers. Some try to solve it by reforming the choir or abolishing it altogether and instituting congregational singing; and if these remedies tall they usually give it up as something beyond their ability to deal with. An effort is now making by the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, to arrive at an intelligent solution of this question. Instead, however, of retorming the choir he reformed the hymnbook. He compiled a new manual, which, under the expressive title of "Hymns for the Lord's House," is a model of its kind. The ephemeral jingles and trashy tunes with which some hymnbooks are padded, were rigidly excluded. Hymns of standard worth were retained, and new ones that promised to become valuable were added. The whole is comprised in a neat and handy volume of 300 pages. The manual has been in use a Lewmenths, and already has caused a marked improvement in the music at the church services.

The Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight writes to The Christian Union: "Dr. Washburn has died before the New Revision in given to the public But he was present at the last meeting of the New Testament Company, and thus lived to say the end of their labors. It is worthy of record here, and a fact for which not only the revisers have reason for thankfulness, but one in which the churches and Christran readers of the Revision may find some ground for a kindred feeling as they receive the book, that the same persons who began the work together in our country have, with a single exception, been permitted to carry it through to the end. The whole has thus been considered and reviewed and considered again, in successive examinations, by one unchanged and almost unbroken company."

unchanged and almost unbroken company."

A New-York lady well known for her good works, whose rule it has been to investigate before granting the applications for alms at her door, reports that in seventeen years' experience she has never found a deserving case among persons thus applying, a fictitious address having been given in every case. The Sunday School Times argues that this does not prove that there are no deserving poor, but it does show the folly and wickedness of indiscriminate giving. The poor are "always with us," but so are the idle and the vicious; and there is need of the utmost care in giving, lest, instead of relieving actual want, Christians propagate pauperism and crime.

one day a Kaffir girl in South Africa went to a missionary and dropped four sixpences into his hand, saying: "This is your money." "You don't owe me anything," replied the teacher. "I do," she answered; "and ! will tell you how. At the public examination you promised a sixpence to anyone in the class I was in who would write the best specimen on a slate. I gave in my slate and got the sixpence; but you did not know then that another person wrote that specimen for me. Yesterday you were reading in the church about Zaccheus, who said: 'If I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold.' I took from you one sixpence, and I bring you back four."

A Boston minister was asked a few days ugo what was the result of the Moody and Sankey revival—whether the churches had been benefited. "Not materially," was the response. "There have been a great many backelidera. That revival was a mistake. Mr. Moody should have labored in the churches, instead of in a big taberancle, for in this way be could do effective work. He sees his mistake now, and at San Francisco and Oakland, where he is now working, he is laboring in the churches, with the cooperation of ministers and laymen, and with better results. One good that grew out of that revival was that it had the effect of making more workers in our churches."

The third anniversary of the election of Pope Leo XIII. occurred on the 20th ult., wheat thirty-four cardinals and twenty bishops, including those of Perga, Frayes, Agen and Perpignan, offered their felicitations to his Holiness. Cardinal di Pietro read a congratulatory address to the Pope. Leo XIII. has approved of the project of the Congregation of Hites to fix upon December 8, of the present year, the ceremony of the solemn canonization of Labre and De Rossi, which will be celebrated in the spacious hall above the lobby of the Sasilica of St. Peter.

Replying to the question whether Roger Williams was immersed, Dr. J. C. Stockbridge, of Providence, quetes for the benefit of The Independent from a letter which the former wrote i "At Seekonk, a great many have lately con-curred with Mr. John Clarke and our Providence men'about the point of a new baptism and the manner by dipping; and Mr. John Clarke hath been there lately and Mr. Lucas, and hath dipped them. I believe their practice comes nearer the first practices of our great Founder, Carist, than other practices of religion do."

Rabbi Sonneschein, in the course of his fourth lecture in St. Louis on Judaism and Unitarianism, remarked: "The Unitarian Church has for its mission the task of rescuing Christianity from the clutches of dogma and leading it back to the true end, viz., to do the will of the Father. The Reformed Jewish Church has to convince Jews of this age to believe in the One and Eternal—not to believe simply because a thing can be proved. Belief without acts is no belief at all. Modern Christianity needs a revival and we need combination. That is the goal to which Reformed Judaism and the Unitarians are now marching."

The Rev. T. Pelham Dale is reported to have accepted the living recently offered him in the Discose of Lincoln. In that case what becomes of the prosecution? If Lord Penzance has the power of deprivation, he cannot deprive him of St. Vedast's when he has already resigned it, nor could he deprive Mr. Dale of the new living till legal proof was given that illegal practices were still continued.

The Rev. H. S. Huntington, paster of the Presbyterian church of Lake George, has been received as a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal Church. The very existence of the Presbyterian church at Lake George is in a great measure due to his untiring efforts.

Bishop Paddock, of Washington Territory, preached twice last Sunday in Boston, and at the close of the day's work could count upon three new chapels in his diocese. Two Episcopalians had given him the money to build three missionary churches.

A faithful minister in one of the Western States writes to The Baptist Weekly that, during the past twelve months, he has travelled 860 miles, preached eighty times, besides conducting other services, and has received for his labors \$125.

Dr. Leonard Bacon says that a harness ought not to be all breeching, but old men ure useful sometimes to hold back the young men in a

CUBRENT RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

The inspiration of to-day is for the duties day, for holy living and effectual work [Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Nihiliam is the fanaticism of unboilef—that de-moniae world-power which, if we read Scripture aright, is to be the great persecutor of the last days. —[Christian Intelligencer.

It is recorded to the credit of the early Church that they had favor with the poople, and by the very means by which we may gain popular approva-we may also glorify God.—[Baptist Weekly.

To look out for one's self, or one's nes and to be careless of what comes to others, the old heathenism, and of all heathenism one is in this state of mind, and says that chances enough to de good near home, he man close application of his own words to be [Congregationalist.

(Congregationalist.

The most important provinces of thought arises under the refinement of Christianity, with the impulse of its nu wasting power. No myban its Scriptures were written, or by whom contrast between this and other religions is impulsed in the contrast between this and other religions is impulsed and more inviting realms of earlier on hung upon Uhristendom with beseenling eye the hope for their success. The great discover come also in the in the circle of Ohristendom by a society is surfiched. It lays its hands on oam and conturies farthest removed from its limit in ings, and farmshes to them the light of its ings, and immines to them the light of its ings, and invite very sage as a viticus to the of its underlying principles, from the business.